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ROBBERY FROM AN EMPLOYEE.—A lad named John Matthews was yesterday charged before the Police Court with stealing three yards and a-half of tweed from the store of Messrs. Donaldson and Fisher, in King-street, where he was employed. From the statement of Mr. Makin, the superintendent of the establishment, it appears that in the course of the previous afternoon as he was returning to the store, he was informed by a person residing opposite, that during the few minutes he had been absent from the premises, who had been left in charge, had taken a piece of tweed, move a roll of tweed from a shelf, cut a piece off it, and wrapping it in a handkerchief, which he took from his neck, stole it under the counter. A person residing in the neighbourhood of the store, who was the witness of the report, informing the prisoner he was going some distance, he went out, and instructed constable Kennedy to watch future proceedings. Accordingly, as soon as the prisoner was evicted from the store, the constable watched Mr. Makin out of sight he went to where he had placed the tweed, and after concealing it under the skirts of his coat, he came into the middle of the street, where he gave a signal in the direction of the "Black Boy" public-house, at the corner of King and George streets. A person then came from the public-house to the prisoner, but before some words could be exchanged, whether the prisoner almost immediately afterwards followed him. Kennedy then went into the Black Boy, and the prisoner just leaving, and the tweed in the hands of the major constable, who had been placed in Banks in custody, he subsequently apprehended the waiter. Evidence of the identity of the tweed having been given, the prisoner, who offered no defence, was committed for trial. The sentence of the Magistrate, in the name of Charles Boyd Daley, was next charged with receiving the tweed. Daley's statement was, that the prisoner Banks had but a minute previously to the constable's arrest, been given the tweed, and that he was told to take care of for him. As it appeared from questions put to the constable that the accused had made no attempt to conceal the property, and he was with the party, who had taken it to come from the public-house, Mr. Banks in answer to that person's signals, the bench dismissed the charge against him.

ALLIRED POXY STRALING.—A few weeks since, a person of the name of Matthews summoned a female named Toole before the Police Court for the alleged theft of a pony. It appeared that Toole having ridden a grey mare in a paddock where the animal was grazing, took possession of it, claiming it as one she had lost some years previously; the case was dismissed, it being found that there was no report of the charge, one for Court. Reports' jurisdiction, and there being no proof of the taking by the defendant. Yesterday Matthews summoned a man named Sanderson before the Bench of the Police Court, for being accessory thereto. Sanderson, it seemed was the party from whom the complainant had purchased the animal, and had, when applied to account for his possession thereof, by having been given to him by one Scott, who in his turn explained its ownership by showing a receipt from a person named Paley, at Applin. Scott, who attended on behalf of Sanderson, having produced the receipt, Captain Allen addressing Matthews told him it was very clear neither the defendant nor Scott had stole the animal, and if he was still desirous of prosecuting the case further, he proceeded to leave the Court. Matthews then Allen added that it was extremely hard that parties should be brought before the Police Court in the manner the complainant was doing. Matthews after entering into a long detail respecting the pony, and the receipt, requested the grant him a general warrant, so that he might bring up every person whom he could discover to have been in any manner connected with the pony. The bench remarking that a warrant of capture Matthew's request was unreasonable, would be necessary for a magistrate to pause on before signing; the charge was dismissed.

POT COMPANIONS.—On Monday, a man of the name of Reebv was charged before the Police Court with having, on the previous day, been drunk down in the street, and having, Clarke, and indicted a deep cut on the side of his head. Reebv's statement of the affair, which he persisted in giving before Clarke had been examined, and before the Bench, was that he had been taken down in the street by two men, one of whom he called on his coat and given it to Clarke, who was an old friend of his, to get an advance of 2s. on it from a pawn shop. This service Clarke performed, and both then went to a public house, and there, after drinking some rum having been paid by his (Reebv's) direction by Clarke, he called on him, when they came out, to hand him over his balance; but which "his friend" refused to do, whereon in a fit of passion Reebv struck him on the head, and when he was taken down, he told him down, but that the wound on his head was occasioned by his coming in contact with the kerb-stone. Clarke, when called upon for his evidence, produced great evidence for Reebv, and admitted his paying his share, and subsequently taking a glass with him; but as he was before very drunk, and the last glass completely settled him, he had only a slight recollection of the knocker in the street, and that he then remained in a state of insensibility for some hours afterwards. The case was then remanded, in order to procure evidence to show whether the wound Reebv had received was given by Reebv or had been inflicted on him, until yesterday, when a person who had witnessed the occurrence, deposed to the latter being the case. Both the assailant and the party protesting to the Court that they were friends for some time, and that they intended that they might retire and see if the case could be settled without magisterial interference. In a few minutes afterwards it was announced all witnesses had been produced, and the old friend was presently seen pleading each other in a neighbouring public house.

THE REVENUE.—A comparative abstract of the Colonial Revenue of Van Diemen's Land, and its appropriation, for the first quarters 1847-8, has been published by order of the Colonial Government. The revenue for the first quarter of 1848 amount to £23,402 8s. 10d, being an increase of £92 17s. 10d, over the receipts of the first quarter of 1847. The total receipts of the quarter, including receipts for the period of the quarter ending March 31, 1848, amount to £23,475 2s. 10d., being a decrease in the total receipts of the corresponding quarter of 1847 of £12,439 s. 5d. The deficiency is accounted for by the non-payment of a portion of the revenue to the Home Government and the expenses of printing for the Convict Department, and that the rent of Reddown Ferry and the postage due on the 31st of March last have not been collected. The receipts of customs, Robert Town, exhibit an increase of £985 16s. 9d. at Launceston, of £1051 17s. 6d. The excess in the amount of *ad valorem* duties. The payments for the first quarter of the present year amount to £23,137 2s. 4d., being a decrease of more than the expenditure of the quarter ending March 31, 1847. The total payments made during the quarter, including payments for former periods, £21,807 1s. 14d., amount to £35 s. 16d., the deficiency being accounted for by the non-payment of the corresponding quarter in 1847 of £434 17s. 2d. The principal items in which the expenditure exhibits any increase are—hour-maintenance, signals, light-house, and pilots' expenses. The payments made for the branches of the colonial service during the first quarter of the present year amounts to £1183 3s. 6d.; for 1847, amounted to £933 3s. 9d.; whereas, £380 17s. 10d., being more than the sum for the non-payment of salaries at Launceston in 1847, and the expense of sperm oil for light houses in the present year. An increase of £674 10s. 4d., said to be due to the Home Government, is being paid up. The total expenditure on public works amounts to £2911 11s. 4d., showing an increased outlay of £165 12s. 11d., £237 4s. is appropriated to pay the expenses incurred during the current year, and which it appears to be occasioned by the payment of a £6000 loan, in the quarter of 1847, of interest to the amount of £116 10s. 7d. —*Hobart Town Courier.*

CONVICT LIST.—The only two cases on this list yesterday were those of suspended runaways. The accused were both in custody, and discharged, the apprehending constable's accusations having been found to have been true. *convicted ones.*

BATTAL. **AMARU.**—Christopher Keely, charged with a violent assault on a female servant, was committed to the cells before the Police Court, yesterday. Mr. Surgeon Montgomery who had dressed the wounds inflicted on Gawsey, having stated that no serious ultimate consequences were to be apprehended, the case was adjourned to the disposal of the case summarily. Keely was adjudged to pay a fine of £5, or to be imprisoned for two months. The only £-d-fence offered by Keely was, that at the time of committing the assault he was under the influence of drink.

PARANMATA SAVINGS' BANK.—The following gentlemen have been appointed by His Excellency the Governor to be district trustees, for the receipt, at Parannmata, of deposits for the benefit of the savings bank.

—Patrick Hill, Esq., James Byrne, Esq., William Byrne, Esq., George Oakes, Esq.; and James Houston, Esq.

THE CROWN LANDS WITHIN THE SETTLED DISTRICT.—With reference to the Regulations of 20th March last, respecting the occupation of Crown Lands within the settled districts, notice is hereby given, that forms of the several applications, and the rules to be used on the several forms, have been forwarded to the principal places of Petty Sessions of the several police districts, for delivery (gratis) to persons requiring them.—Yesterday's Government Gazette contains the full particulars.

We are requested by Mr. Stibbs to remind the public of the sales to day, at the Mart, King-street, of the several lots of land, and of the lots of coal, together with two excellent stone-built houses at Permott, by order of the respective parties. Sale at 12 o'clock.

LEAVES SALE.—The attention of the trade in general is requested to the important sale to be held this day, at the Mart, King-street, of the following comprising saildery, ironmongery, machinery, stoves, and sundries, by order of the proprietors. The sale will take place at one o'clock precisely. For further particulars see advertisements in our columns.—Communicated.

We are requested to remind parties wishing to invest their capital advantageously that Samuel Lyons sells, this day, at the Mart, King-street, a large quantity of shares in the above Bank, at 9 o'clock.—Communicated.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.
(From our Correspondents.)

BATHURST.

ELECTION-RETURNING MOVEMENTS.
On Friday, the 7th, a meeting was held in the Long Room, at the residence of Mr. George Street, (late Poplarist), called by public notice, and evidently intended to afford Mr. Lord an opportunity of refuting the charges brought against him by Mr. Bligh at the meeting on the preceding evening. At the hour of meeting approached, the room became crowded, there being the greatest assemblage at any public meeting for some time past. It was moved by Mr. A. Vernal, and seconded by Mr. P. Jones, that Mr. Lord should take the chair: this was carried with acclamation. The CHAIRMAN opened the business by saying that the proposition had been called for by the propriety of affording Mr. Lord an opportunity of rendering an account of his stewardship whilst in the Council, and he trusted that every one disposed to address them would be allowed a fair and impartial hearing.

Mr. Lord then came forward and said, he had a twofold object in addressing the meeting, the first and most paramount one was to do away with any unfavourable impression which might have been created by the expressions thrown out with a view to represent his private character by Mr. Bligh, at the meeting held on the Tuesday previous; he had been accused of a want of integrity by buying the property of the Government, and he thought his constituents had no right to enquire into and expect an explanation of his private affairs, still he was desirous of affording every information in his power to set himself right in the public estimation, and to vindicate his private affairs; in a small community like Bathurst, every man, however upright he might endeavour to steer his course, would have enemies, and amongst them his constituents; he was not a man of a bitter and vindictive one, and he should be very sorry to reckon him amongst his friends,—some years since he had made a bargain with a person named Nicholson for the purchase of a property, and he had been given his promissory note at twelve months after date, and undertook to give security for the payment at its maturity; but in consequence of the illness of the person, he was not given the property purchased was sheep, which afterwards turned out to be infected with scab, and finding that he had been deceived, he considered he had a good right to demand the return of the money, and he offered the holder of the bill £300 instead of £500, which offer was accepted; this charge after all was his man's next. The next charge against him was, that he had been negligent in his duties as a member of the Council, and he would only reply, that if he had not pleased all parties, he had made it his constant study to endeavour to do so; that if he had not so often spoken in the interests of the Council as other members, his simple reason was, that he did not intend to reiterate and repeat what had previously been spoken on by many and some other hands;—that himself, he considered that as a member of the Legislative Council he had a general public duty to perform, and that at the occasion where an opportunity offered he had done his best for the interests of his constituents. He had been taxed with being a tool of Mr. Macartthur's and various persons on all occasions, and in the appeal, he was declared that so far from such being the fact, that Mr. Lord had on many occasions been the victim of Mr. Macartthur's and other people's mean and crafty intrigues, which he divided against him.

Mr. Lord said, he was willing again to represent the county if such was the wish of the electors, if he would not retire, he pledged himself in the future to be guided by the will of the electors, and to do but to the best of his ability,—a man could only promise more; he then said that if it was the wish of the electors that he should retire, he would willingly do so. (Here Mr. Bligh called out, "You are a liar, you are a scoundrel," "No, no," and "Yes, yes," resounding from all parts of the room.) Mr. Lord alluded to the nomination of Mr. Darvall, and warned the electors to pause before they made any rash decision, and he said that he was known as a crown nominee, and although holding no ostensible office under the government, he had truckled to the powers that be,—and there was every chance that he would do so in the future; he said that he would not before they bartered their rights and liberties by electing such a man; if the electors, however, concluded on doing so, he for one, would not oppose. (Mr. Lord sat down again, and the meeting dispersed.) It appearing that his explanations had given general satisfaction.)

Mr. Bligh then came forward, with a view, as he said, to vindicate himself against the attack that had been made on him by Mr. Lord, and he said that he was prepared to the extent, that if any individual showed a want of integrity in private transactions, no confidence could be placed in his public conduct. Mr. Lord had admitted that he had been negligent in his duties for £300. If this, Mr. Bligh's remarks at a former meeting had no other effect, it had brought forward Mr. Lord at the present meeting, to meet his former constituents; he said that he was desirous to study the interests of his constituents, he had, on the contrary, always appeared disposed to support the wealthy and great, to the injury and detriment of the poor; he said that he was strongly of opinion that Mr. Lord had not done his duty to his constituents, and was unworthy of their further confidence. He concluded by strongly recommending Mr. Lord to retire, and he said that he was desirous to represent them, being a man of integrity, wealth, eminent ability, and one who had considerable influence with the government and the Council.

Mr. Bligh then said that the former meeting he had proposed Mr. Lord as the most fit and proper person to represent them in the Council, and he was still of the same opinion; he had been tried for five years, and no reasonable man could doubt that he was a man of integrity in the Council during that period; he repudiated in very strong terms the unfairness of bringing before a public meeting any individual's private affairs, contending that no man had a right to enquire into the private affairs of the public acts of a public man were always open to fair animadversion, but his private affairs ought certainly to be held sacred. He

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